

What Is Claimed Is:

1. A device for dosing and transporting dry urea, especially for carrying out the SCR method in a motor vehicle,
 - having a storage vessel (1) in which the dry urea is present in the form of pellets (2), the wall of the storage vessel (1) having an opening (14) to which a transport line (7) is connected from the outside,
 - having a compressed air nozzle (18, 20, 21) that is situated inside the storage vessel (1) at a distance from the opening (14), is aligned with the opening (14) and is able to have compressed air applied to it,
 - having a portioning element (15) that has an upper side pointing to the inside of the storage vessel (1) and a lower side lying opposite to the wall of the storage tank (1), at least one continuous channel, whose cross section is greater than the dimensions of the pellets (2), connecting the upper side and the lower side, for the formation of one or more receiving elements (17) for the pellets (2),
 - the portioning element (15) being movably supported in such a way between compressed air nozzle (18, 20, 21) and the wall of the storage vessel (1) that it may alternately be brought from one position, in which the receiving elements (17) are freely accessible from the upper side of the portioning element (15) into a position in which the receiving elements (17) are situated in an aligned manner between the compressed air nozzle (18, 20, 21) and the opening (14).
2. The device as recited in Claim 1, wherein the portioning element (15) includes a disk, annular disk or a hollow cylinder section which is supported rotatably between the

compressed air nozzle (18, 20, 21) and the wall of the vessel (1).

3. The device as recited in Claim 2, wherein the portioning element (15) has a large number of axially parallel receiving elements (17) or radial receiving elements which are situated on one circumferential line and have the same clearance between one another.
4. The device as recited in Claim 2 or 3, wherein the receiving elements (17) are situated at as great a radial distance from the axis of rotation (13) as possible.
5. The device as recited in one of Claims 2 through 4, wherein the speed of rotation of portioning element (15) is variable for the setting and changing of the dosing.
6. The device as recited in Claim 1, wherein the portioning element includes a slide which may be moved back and forth along a linear guideway.
7. The device as recited in Claim 6, wherein the receiving elements are situated parallel to the direction of motion of the slide.
8. The device as recited in Claim 6 or 7, wherein the slide is driven electromagnetically.
9. The device as recited in one of Claims 1 through 8, wherein the pellets (2) have a setpoint size in diameter or in the diagonal of 1 to 5 mm, preferably 2 to 3 mm, most preferably 1.9 mm.

10. The device as recited in Claim 9, wherein the deviations of the pellets (2) from the setpoint size are less than 10 %, preferably 5 %.
11. The device as recited in one of Claims 1 through 10, wherein the receiving elements (17) are developed in their depth and in cross section in such a way that in each case a pellet (2) can be accommodated therein.
12. The device as recited in one of Claims 1 through 11, wherein the receiving elements (17) have a minimum mutual clearance that is greater than the exit diameter of the compressed air nozzle (18, 20, 21).
13. The device as recited in one of Claims 1 through 12, wherein the transport line (7) has a connection to the introduction of compressed air.
14. The device as recited in one of Claims 1 through 13, wherein the compressed air line (6) upstream of the compressed air nozzle (18, 20, 21) and the transport line (7) downstream from the compressed air nozzle (18, 20, 21) are connected to each other by a bypass line.
15. The device as recited in one of Claims 1 through 14, wherein the receiving elements (17) have a minimum mutual clearance that is smaller than the exit diameter of the compressed air nozzle (18, 20, 21).
16. The device as recited in one of Claims 1 through 15, wherein the opening (14) in the wall of the vessel (1) has a cross section that is at least of the same size as that of the receiving elements (17), preferably a greater cross section.

17. The device as recited in one of Claims 1 through 16, wherein the transport line (7) has a clear cross section that is slightly larger than the maximum dimension of the pellets (2).
18. The device as recited in one of Claims 1 through 17, wherein the upper side edges of the portioning element (15) are covered by a baffle (18).
19. The device as recited in Claim 18, wherein the compressed air nozzle (18, 20, 21) is integrated into the baffle (18).
20. The device as recited in one of Claims 1 through 19, wherein the pressure in the transport line (7) is greater than the environmental pressure, preferably by 0.1 to 1.0 bar, most preferably by at least 0.5 bar.
21. The device as recited in one of Claims 1 through 20, wherein the compressed air nozzle (18, 20, 21) has a cleaning unit (26) postconnected to it which frees the receiving elements (17) from urea remains.
22. The device as recited in Claim 21, wherein the cleaning unit (26) has at least one cleaning pin (29) that penetrates through the receiving elements (17).
23. The device as recited in Claim 22, wherein the cleaning pin is supported and activated transversely to the plane of the portioning element (15) in a longitudinally shiftable manner.
24. The device as recited in Claim 22, wherein the cleaning pin(s) (30) are situated in radial alignment about a drive shaft (33), which runs parallel to the plane of the

portioning element (15) and transversely to the direction of motion of the receiving elements (17), the cleaning pin(s) (30) penetrating through the receiving elements (17) in the course of their rotation.

25. The device as recited in one of Claims 22 through 24, wherein the motion of the cleaning pin(s) (30) is coupled to the motion of the portioning elements (15).
26. The device as recited in Claim 24 or 25, wherein the portioning element (15) is connected to the drive shaft (33) via an angle drive.
27. A method for dosing and transporting dry urea from a storage vessel (1) to a processing location (8), wherein the urea is present in the form of pellets (2), the pellets (2) are isolated and are then given up to a carrier air stream (23).
28. The method as recited in Claim 27, wherein the isolation of the pellets (2) is performed with the aid of a portioning element (15) which has one or more receiving elements (17) for one pellet (2) in each case, into which the pellets (2) arrive.
29. The method as recited in Claim 27 or 28, wherein giving up the pellets (2) to a carrier air stream (23) is accomplished by bringing up the receiving elements (17) to a compressed air nozzle (18, 20, 21), where the pellets (2) are blown out.
30. The method as recited in one of Claims 27 through 29, wherein the dosing of the pellets (2) takes place by regulating the speed of motion of the portioning element

(15) and/or by regulating the speed of the carrier air stream (23).

31. The method as recited in one of Claims 27 through 30, wherein a constant carrier air stream (23) prevails in the transport line (7).
32. The method as recited in one of Claims 27 through 31, wherein compressed air is additionally introduced into the transport line (7) downstream from the compressed air nozzle (18, 20, 21).
33. The method as recited in Claim 32, wherein the additional compressed air is taken from upstream of the compressed air nozzle (18, 20, 21).
34. The method as recited in Claim 27 or 33, wherein in the transport line (7) there is an overpressure compared to the environmental pressure at the end of the transport line (7), preferably of 0.1 to 1.0 bar, most preferably of at least 0.5 bar.
35. The method as recited in one of Claims 27 through 34, wherein the receiving elements (17) are blown out using an intermittent compressed air stream (22).
36. The method as recited in one of Claims 27 through 35, wherein the receiving elements are cleaned after being blown out.